The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

Washingtoniana.

Subscribers may receive their Books by applying to *ANTHONY BEELEN*, Pittsburgh.

A family about to establish itself on Scioto River wishes to engage for a term of time

A Girl, capable of doing house work.

One or two Young men, acquainted with clearing and cultivating Land.

One or two Carpenters.

A Boy from 9 to 12 years old will find employ, and will be well educated, if he can be engaged until he becomes of age.

The French, German, and English Languages are differently spoken in the family.

For particulars enquire at the house of

FREDK. WALTHER.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1803.

TAKEN UP BY.

John Curray at James Robisons Ferry, some time about the 1st of December, a dark bay HORSE, supposed to be 10 or 11 years old, about 14 hands high, he is branded on the off shoulder, it is supposed with the letter N. some white hairs in his forehead, his back is very tender being hurt with a saddle, one shoe on his forefoot tail cut square. The owner is desired to come prove property pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CURRAY.

Living 15 miles from, Pittsburgh on the Franklin Road,

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1803.

B. S. SPEIZER & Co.

Have just opened in *John Irwin's* new House, Market Street, a General assortment of

Dry Goods, Jewellry, &c.

Consisting of the newest fashions and best quality broadcloths and cassimeres, common, fine, and superfine flushings, coatings and flannels, muff, and tippets, callicoes and chintzes of every quality, plain and figured cambrick, tambour'd, jaconet and book muslins, linnen of every quality, tambour'd, netted and fringed camels hair shawls, silk ditto, cambrick ditto, cotton, woollen and silk hose, silk and kid gloves, mutlinets, silks, velvets, bandanoes, Leghorn and Dunstable bonnets.

Gold and Silver repeating & hunting watches, and a large assortment of fancy Jewellry.

Black and white fine Laces.

Looking glasses, hardware and guns.

Coniac Brandy and Jamaica Spirits, and a number of articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold at the most reduced prices, wholesale and retail, for cash or approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1802.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the 8th or 9th of November last a man who said he came from New-Connecticut, and was going to Washington, and would return in ten days at farthest, left a HORSE with the subscriber living at Legionville, to be fed and taken care of. Said Horse is about 16 hands high, about 8 years old, a Sorrel with a star and some white man or owner, or his lawful attorney is requested to come and pay the charges and take said Horse, otherwise he will be sold on the 15th of February next for his keeping.

JOSEPH OLIVER.

December 31st, 1802. 6w.

A Valuable STILL

FOR SALE,

Containing 250 Gallons. Enquire of the Printer.

December 27, 1802.

THE subscriber wishing to decline public business, offers for Lease for three years the HOUSE he now dwells in, in the town of Waterford, at one hundred and twenty dollars per year, in quarterly payments. It has been occupied as a Tavern since it was built, being the most suitable in the town, large and commodious, 33 feet square, two stories high, with cellars under the whole, with good stabling and other outhouses good garden, and a good spring of water at the door. Possession will be given the first day of April next.

CHARLES MARTIN.

Waterford, 5th January, 1803.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber being about to leave the Pittsburgh Academy, intends to open a SCHOOL in his house in Second Street, on the 5th day of January next, for the reception of a limited number of Pupils, to be instructed in the Latin and Greek Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Elements of Geometry, Geography, &c. He will have frequent examinations, considering them best calculated to bring into operation two powerful incentives to application, the love of praise, and the dread of disgrace; on such occasions, the attendance of parents, guardians, and men of education will be requested. He looks for no patronage but that to which his attention to the improvement of his pupils in literature and morals will entitle him.

Tuition in Latin and Greek, Four Dollars a Quarter.

ROBERT STEELE.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1802.

Just received and now opening for Sale in William Lewis's three story Brick House, opposite the south corner of the Market House, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

suitable for the present and approaching season.

Also, a quantity of Fine Salt

SAMUEL BOYD.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1802.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the Public that he intends to open a

SCHOOL,

on Monday the 10th instant, in a convenious Room in the house where he at present resides, and proposes to teach Arithmetick, Geometry, the use of the Globes, Surveying, Navigation, Gunnery, the application of Algebra and Fluxions to the Mathematics, in exhausting the quature and cubature of all kinds of regularly generated curves. He hopes, by his diligence and attention, to merit the warmest esteem of those gentlemen who may favour him with their commands.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1803.

[*From the NEWBURYPORT HERALD.*]

A further JUSTIFICATION of the PRESIDENT'S *INVITATION to* PAINE!!

Messrs. ALLEN & BARNARD,

In the "*Public Ledger*," &c. of July 8. 1794, published in London, I met with a plan proposed by TOM PAINE, to the French government, for revolutionizing the United States of America,—a re-publication of which will oblige every friend to his country, whether Federalist or Jacobin.

A CUSTOMER.

PAIN's PLAN FOR REVOLUTIONIZING AMERICA.

Tom Paine's plan for revolutionizing America, is worthy of its author, and the abandoned Pandemonium of which he is the first and servile agent. It was lately in current circulation in France, published probably with a view of intimidating the United States by the magnitude of the danger with which they were threatened. Mr. PAINE prefaces his proposition by observing, that—

"The republican party in America are too supine and inactive, whilst the aristocrats pursue measures wholly calculated to bring once more the United States under a British domination."

Pursuing the theme, he adds, "Should GEORGE the Third be driven from his throne, America will be his place of refuge; there he has deposited funds; and, incredible as it may appear, there he will be king."

This powerful influence of Britain in America, he states to arise from the inhabitants of the sea-ports; and to annihilate that influence, he proposes to destroy the medium—"The only way (says he) to break up their nests is, to BURN THE SEA-PORTS, and in this way compel them to live amongst the planters, far removed from the channels of corruption."

Invoking the Genius of France to punish the Anglo-American faction, as he terms *the Government*, for resisting the pacific overtures of the Great Nation, he thus details his plan for correcting its political errors:

"To *declare* war against the United States would be the height of folly; for it would be declaring war against the republicans, the planters and the Indians, from whose *support we may derive great advantage*. But how, it will be said, can we *carry on a partial war?* With a small squadron of light vessels, not drawing more than ten feet of water, a few guns and bomb ketches, you may proceed to the river Savannah in Georgia, and pass the Tybee-bar island at Savannah. Here you may get a handsome supply of provisions, and on your return down the river, BURN the BUILDINGS *on each side, even to its mouth*—The same plan will do for Charleston, pass the bar and set fire to the buildings on Johnson and Sullivan Islands.

"You may visit Georgetown in South, and Wilmington in North-Carolina, enter the Chesapeak (perhaps it may be advisable to make the first operation here) burn Norfolk, Alexandria, Annapolis, and Baltimore. You must be careful, my friends, by rapid movements, to prevent a defeat by the English squadron, or by the Americans on shore, who will at the first alarm collect in great numbers. In eight days you may do all you wish in the Chesapeak. As Baltimore is farthest up you had better begin with that, and there you may raise a handsome *contribution*. Near Savannah, Charlestown; and Norfolk, are small forts that you may easily take in the rear. In the Delaware you must proceed with caution. Lewistown on the left may be easily *burnt*, and if you were certain there were not an English squadron near the Capes, you might set fire to Philadelphia. It is a business of a week only. Between Sandy Hook and New-York, you will find a pretty strong fort; this you may silence with your bombs. The buildings at Long-Island and Nantucket are easily burnt; but Boston must be bombarded. The master stroke would be to conclude with Halifax. The English vessels from the East Indies generally winter there. Not expecting you in that quarter, they will be less prepared to receive you. Should your brave squadron fall in with the Quebec fleet, convoyed by a single frigate, it would be a brilliant affair indeed.

"Excuse my freedom, dear Republicans: you are neither tygers nor Septembrizers.—Why may you not send the most of your emigrants to Canada? Connected as you are with Spain, you might go to New-Orleans, seize the ports of the Natchez, collect the *friends of liberty* from the back settlements in the United States, from Kentucky to the frontiers. You will have to distribute a few presents among the Indians. You must put Gen. Clark at Knoxville in motion, summon to the French standard the Floridas and American troops *raised by Genet and Mongouis, declare freedom to the black men that are slaves in the southern states*, and give to the men of colour the sweet enjoyment of the rights of man. This is the only way to humble the British Lyon, that now courts in alliance with the American Eagle, only to bring about its destruction.

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These were the sentiments, and this the advice, which the companion and bosom friend of Th. Jefferson proclaimed to our good allies the French in 1794.

Let Americans who have any love for their country, any veneration for characters of the heroes who jeopardized their all to make our nation free and independent, read the above account, and then turn their eyes to the capitol of the United States, and see the author of this advice fostered and cherished by the first executive officer, with a familiarity and confidence due only to the greatest and best of men. It was not indeed sufficient for Thomas Paine to labour to stab the character of our Washington, and our most worthy public officers, but his love of anarchy and blood prompted him to urge the complete desolation and distruction of our country. It might surely be expected, that the ruin of the most active agents in our *national wickedness* would have been sufficient to satisfy the most vindictive disposition; but the mind of Paine stops not here—he takes a wider range, and the property and wealth of our cities were to be doomed to fire and pillage, and the lives and happiness of unoffending men, women, and children be sentenced to distruction.

After the publication of these sentiments the government of the U. States condescends to send a national ship, with the earnest solicitation of the first magistrate, to bring this monster to our shores, and when he arrives, a great portion of our citizens listen with full faith and confidence to his professions of love and regard for his *dear America!!!*

From the COURIER of NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

"Has ears more deaf than adder's to the voice
Of any true decision."

A SINGULAR destiny attaches to the present government, and is calculated to rescue its measures from minute discussion. Before the public mind has been long enough occupied upon a single act, to trace it to remote consequences, its attention is irresistibly arrested by some novel and important occurrence. The complexion of the administration cannot be surveyed in its nicer shades and minor features, while its prominent deformities astonish and confound us. Thus, before the repeal of the Judiciary Law had sustained that ample and rigid discussion which its importance demanded, the story of Callender's bribery came out in a manner calculated to attach curiosity as well as excite horror. But this business, however marked with turpitude, interests us but inconsiderably; it respects merely his Excellency's *personal reputation*; and while subjects of imminence importance are before us, we should not lose time upon *trifles*. We are still to consider the destruction of the Courts the most serious evil that has afflicted us. It does not, like removals from office, effect only particular persons; it does not merely reduce individual families to indigence and sorrow: but it lays the axe directly at the root of our Liberties, and tends to obliterate every vestige of National bravery and Providential blessing. It is a measure never to be forgotten, until oblivion has all the acts of the reigning powers, with their authorities and agents. The Federal Constitution will long feel the violence of that shock, and its friends will look forward with a mixture of exultation and pity to the day of retribution.

The following remarks, supposed perfectly appropriate, to the subject, are from the pen of Mr. Jefferson himself, and are submitted, that the subject may test principles by actions, and with the hope of keeping alive the attention of the people, to a subject on which they will ere long be called to exercise retributive justice:

"All the powers of Government, legislative and judiciary, result to the legislative body. The concentrating these in the same hands, is precisely the definition of despotic government. It will be no alleviation, that these powers will be exercised by a pleurality of hands, and not by a single one: One hundred and seventy-three despots would surely be as oppressive as one. As little will it avail us, that they are chosen by ourselves. An *elective despotism* was not the government we sought for."

Dark and palpable as is the cloud of inconsistencies which has enveloped Executive

conduct, it exceeds conception, that the author of the foregoing periods should be the first to lay his hand on the Judiciary power. We should suppose, that in the whole compass of argument, more convincing reasons could not be found why the Circuit Courts should not be destroyed, than are given us in this extract. What then can have put the man at such a war with his own principles? Have superior information and a longer course of political experience exhibited their fallacy? No—Charity herself, meek-eyed and unsuspecting as she is, is reluctantly driven to say, that personal pique against the judges, and a wish to counteract every measure of the late administration, were the efficient and real motives and reasons.—*When all the powers of Government result to the Legislature—this is despotism.* If Congress, by *recommendation* of a President, abolish Courts established by law, and remove judges from office whose tenure is CONSTITUTIONALLY during good behavior; if in this way the progress of judicial decision be stopped, and the courts utterly unable to exercise their functions, *as is now the case*, is it not clear, that the independence of the courts is no more—that their powers do, of force, result to the legislature—and that an administration, marked by such conduct *is despotic?* This scrambling for power among the different departments, was in '97 a right which gave the President much true sorrow. It irritated his feelings, and preyed on his patriotism. He saw in it the omen of future confusion; he saw some demagogue arise in the tumult, seize on the sceptre of state, and wield it without regard to constitution or law. But now, since ambition has made him deafer than the adder; since he fancies that he is above the storm, and can direct its rage; he can see the Judiciary abolished, and one pillar of the constitution shaken from its pedestal, "in the calm light of mild philosophy." He can see, too, with smiling satisfaction and intrepid revenge, the most meritorious and approved officers of government pushed from their places, to give room for foreigners and parasites, without suspecting that he shall ever be convinced of the truth of his own remark, "*An elective despotism was not the government we fought for.*"

FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

'A SPARK FROM THE ALTAR OF '76.'

THESE words are often introduced by the democrats in their publications and conversations, and chiefly by those who had no agency in *creating* or *defending that* altar.—Although it is an unfortunate and deplorable truth, that there are many individuals who are so blinded by the rage and madness of party, as to forget the genuine and patriotic emotions which formerly actuated them; who have plunged head-long into the very depths of faction; yet it is something to their credit to say, that they are modest and silent (with a few exceptions) upon this point. The following questions are respectfully submitted to the leaders of the present day.

Was it a spark from the altar of '76, which induced the President of the United States to displace Winthrop Sargent, governor of the Mississippi territory, to make room for Mr. Claiborne, whose sole merit consisted in having voted for Mr. Jefferson when it was known to him that Mr. Sargent had not only been a votary of '76, but had performed the important duties of a brave soldier and a good officer throughout the war?

Was it a spark from the altar of '76 which induced Mr. Jefferson to deprive Col. John Steele of his office as secretary of the same territory, that he might give the place to Hoare Brouse Triste, a young man who had never done, or attempted to do, any thing to promote the interest or happiness of the country, when it was well known by Mr. Jefferson that Col. Steele had served in the army of the United States throughout the war, and was moreover the favourite of every body who knew him—in addition to which Col Steele had been shot through the body in the service of his country, which rendered him more worthy of notice and favour?

Was it a spark from the altar of '76, which induced the President of the United States to displace Col. Heth, without cause or complaint, who was one of those who marched in '75 to Quebec, as a volunteer with the renowned Morgan, and continued to act a distinguished part in the service of his country throughout the war?

It must have been a brilliant spark indeed, which induced the President of the United States to displace the gallant and meritorious General Miller, of Pennsylvania, and give the same office to Tench Coxe—*the identical Tench Coxe* who, in '76, was attached to the enemies of his country, and guided their hostile and predatory bands into the bosom of his native country and city?

Was it a spark from the altar of '76, which induced the present Assembly to remove from the Executive Council, Gen. Wood and Col. John White, the only two persons who belonged to that board who had served their country throughout the revolutionary war?

If the spark concerning which the Democrats are constantly canting and prating, has tendencies such as these, the honour, gratitude and justice of the country require, that it should be very soon extinguished.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

Mr. Editor,

NOTHING is more intolerable to an old person, than innovation on old habits. The customs that prevail in our youth become dear to us as we advance in years; and we can no more bear to see them abolished, than we can to behold the trees cut down, under which we have sported in the happy days of infancy.

Even I myself, who have floated down the stream of life with the tide; who have humoured it in all its turnings; who have conformed, in a great measure, to all its fashions—cannot but feel sensible of this prejudice. I often sigh, when I draw a comparison between the present and past; and tho' I cannot but be sensible that, in general, times are altered for the better, yet there is something even in the *imperfections* of the manners which prevailed in my youthful days, that is inexpressibly endearing.

There is nothing that seems more strange and preposterous, to me, than the manner in which modern marriages are conducted. The parties keep the matter as secret as if there was something disgraceful in the connexion. The lady positively denies that any thing of the kind is to happen; will laugh at her intended husband, and even lay bets against the event, the very day before it is to take place. They sneak into matrimony as quetly as possible, and seem to pride themselves on the cunning and ingenuity they have displayed in their manœuvres.

How different is this from the manner of former times!—I recollect when my *aunt Barbara* was addressed by *'squire Stylish*; nothing was heard of during the whole courtship, but consultations and negociations between her friends and relatives: the matter was considered and re-considered, and at length the time set for a final answer. Never, Mr. Editor, shall I forget the awful solemnity of the scene. The whole family of the Oldstyles assembled in formal conclave: my aunt Barbara dressed out as fine as hands could make her—high cushion, enormous cap, long waist, prodigious hoop, ruffles that reached to the end of her fingers, and a gown of flame coloured brocade, figured with poppies, roses, and sun-flowers. Never did she look so sublimely handsome. The 'squire entered the room with a countenance suited to the solemnity of the occasion. He was arrayed in a full suit of scarlet velvet, his coat decorated with a profusion of large silk buttons, and the skirts stiffened with a yard or two of buckram; a long pig-tailed wig, well powdered, adorned his head, and stockings of deep blue silk, rolled over the knees, graced his extremities, the flaps of his vest reached to his knee-buckles; and the ends of his cravat, tied with the most precise neatness, twisted through every button-hole. Thus accoutred, he gravely walked into the room, with his ivory-headed ebony cane in one hand, and gently swayed his three-cornered beaver with the other. The gallant and fashionable appearance of the 'squire, the gracefulness and dignity of his deportment, occasioned a general smile of complacency through the room: my aunt Barbara modestly vieled her countenance with her fan; but I observed her contemplating her admirer, with great satisfaction, through the sticks.

The business was opened with the most formal solemnity, but was not long in agitation. The Oldstyles were moderate—their articles of capitulation few: the 'squire was gallant, and acceded to them all. In short, the blushing Barbara was delivered up to his embraces with due ceremony. Then, Mr. Editor—then were the happy times:—such oceans of arrack—such mountains of plumbcake—such feasting and congratulating—such fiddling and dancing—ah me!—who can think of those days, and not sigh, when he sees the degeneracy of the present: no eating of cake, nor throwing of stockings—not a single skin filled with wine, on the joyful occasion—not a single pocket edified by it but the parson's.

It is with the greatest pain I see those customs dying away, which served to awaken the hospitality and friendship of my ancient comrades—that strewed with flowers the path to the altar, and shed a ray of sunshine on the commencement of the matrimonial union.

The deportment of my aunt Barbara and her husband, was as decorous after marriage as before—her conduct was always regulated by his—her sentiments ever accorded with his opinions—she was always eager to tie on his neckcloth of a morning—to tuck a napkin under his chin at meal times—to wrap him up warm of a winter's day, and to spruce him up of a Sunday. The 'squire was the most attentive and polite husband in the world: would hand his wife in and out of church with the greatest ceremony—drink her health at dinner with particular emphasis, and ask her advice on every subject—though I must confess, he, invariably adopted his own—nothing was heard of from both sides but dears, sweet loves, oves, &c. The 'squire could never stir out, of a winter's day without his wife's calling after him, from the window, to button up his wastcoat carefully. Thus all things went on smoothly, and my relations *Stylish* had the name, and, as far as I know, deserved it, of being the most happy and loving couple in the world.

A modern married pair will no doubt, laugh at all this: they are accustomed to treat one another with the utmost carelessness and neglect. No longer does the wife tuck the Napkin under her husband's chin—nor the husband attend to heaping her plate with dainties—no longer do I see those little amusing fooleries in company, where the lady would pat her husband's cheek, and he chuck her under the chin: when dears and sweets were as plenty as cookies on a new years-day. The wife now considers herself as vitally independant—will advance her own opinions, without hesitation, though directly opposite to his—will carry on accounts of her own, and will even have secrets of her own with which she refuses to trust him.

Who can read these facts and not lament with me the degeneracy of the present times—what husband is there but will look back with regret, to the happy days of female subjection.

JONATHAN OLDSTYLE

PATIENCE PORTRAYED.

AN EXTRACT FROM HORNE'S DISCOURSES.

Patience is the guardian of faith, the preserver of peace, and cherisher of love, the teacher of humility: Patience governs the flesh, strengthens the spirit, sweetens the temper, stifles anger, extinguishes envy, subdues pride; she bridles the tongue, restrains the hands, tramples upon temptations, endures persecutions, consummates martyrdom: Patience produces unity in societies: she comforts the poor, and moderates the rich: she makes us humble in prosperity, cheerful in adversity, unmoved by calumny and reproach: she teaches us to forgive those who have injured us, and to be the first in asking forgiveness of those whom we have injured: she delights the faithful, and invites the unbelieving: she adorns the woman, and reproves the man; is loved in a child, praised in a young man, admired in an old man; she is beautiful in either sex, and every age. Behold her appearance and her attire. Her countenance is calm and serene, as the face of heaven unspotted by the shadow of a cloud, and no wrinkle of grief or anger is seen in her forehead. Her eyes are as eyes of doves for meekness, and on her eye brows sit cheerfulness and joy. Her mouth is lovely in silence; her complexion and colour that of innocence and security; while like a virgin the daughter of Zion, she shakes her head at adversity, despising and laughing him to scorn. She is clothed in the robes of the martyrs, and in her hand she holds a sceptre in the form of a cross. She rides not in the whirlwind and stormy tempest of passion, but her throne is the humble and contrite heart, and her kingdom is the kingdom of peace.

ANECDOTE.

EVERY little incident in the life of a great man is worthy of being recorded. The following Anecdote of Captain Cook, the circumnavigator, is well authenticated;—When a boy, he was apprenticed at Sheers in Yorkshire, to what is termed a general shop keeper. It happened one day, that a young woman purchased an article at this shop, and in payment offered a shining new shilling. The master of the shop, having seen the girl pay this new shilling, and not finding it among the cash in the till, accused young Cook of purloining his property. Our young hero, indignant at this charge upon his probity, said it was false; that the new shilling certainly was in his pocket; but that he had replaced in by another. Unable, however, to brook his master's accusation, he the next day ran away, went to sea, and from this simple circumstance the world is indebted to his great discoveries as a navigator.

Died some time since in Philadelphia, in the prime of life, Chamless Wharton, (of the Society of Friends) leaving the sum of 40 000 dollars to the following benevolent purposes:

500 dollars to the Pennsylvania Hospital. 400 dollars to the Young Women's Manufacturing Society.—200 dollars for the assistance of the Young Women's Poor School.—1000 dollars to the Abolition Society.—4000 dollars to a Charity School for the poor of every denomination, founded principally by Chris. Lodowick.—8000 dollars for the education of poor children at West-town School, under the direction of the Philadelphia quarterly meeting.—1000 dollars to Friends in Upper Canada.—4000 dollars for the use of Friends in building Meeting Houses in France and Germany.—1000 dollars to be distributed to the poor by William Savery. 3000 dollars for the use of poor Friends, especially those in the ministry. One third of the half of the remainder of the estate to the three monthly meetings of Philadelphia for the poor. One third of the remainder to the Young Women's Society, for the poor in the Manufactory. One third to the Young Women's Society.

There are in the city of Paris 455 booksellers, 340 book printers, 138 masters bookbinders, 41 stitchers, 327 engravers, 85 copperplate printers, 40 print sellers, and 27 shops for retailing old books. The newspapers of Paris are not so many as before the consular government, the following are the numbers published daily of the following papers:

Moniteur, (official paper)	20 000
Journal des Decenseurs (demi-off.)	10 000
Journal de Paris,	16 000
Publiciste,	14 000
Journal des Debates,	12 000
Clef du Cabinet,	6 000

The other papers, such as the old court paper, called Gazette de France, and Journal du Commerce, Le Citoyen Francaise, Journal du Soir, &c. from 5 to 2000. One paper exclusively devoted to advertisements, called Les Petits Affiches, prints 30 000 daily.

ELOCUTION.

VIRGIL pronounced his own verses with such an inticing sweetness, that Julius Montanus, poet, who had often heard him, used to say, that, "he could steal Virgils verses if he could steal his voice, expression, and gesture; for the same verses that sounded so rapturously when he heard them, where not always excellent in the mouth of another,"

IT is related of a clergyman in the north of England, who lived to a very great age, that during his life time, he married and buried his father and mother; he also christened his wife, and when he married her published the banns himself.

GONE TO POT!

The captain of a vessel laying in the river, wishing to give his crew a treat, on a rejoicing day, left 2 sons of Hibernia to take care of ship and told them they might have a double allowance of grog, but cautioned them against firing a gun, except there was reason to apprehend some great danger. This they faithfully promised, but after enjoying a hearty dinner, together with the perfumes of the liquor, one of them proposed to have a shot to themselves, which the other objected to, as it would make a great noise—but the most fertile in invention, said he could prevent that, and immediately placed the iron pot, used for cooking, on the mouth of the gun, and seating himself across it, held the pot by the ears, to prevent its going off! He then requested his mess-mate to shoot easy—but the alarm was heard by the captain and crew, who hastened on board, and inquired the reason of the alarm.—'Murphy and I,' answered Pat, 'had a mind to have a bit of a shoot to ourselves.'—'Where is Murphy?' said the captain.—'Where is Murphy?' replied the Irishman, sinning and scratching his head, 'didn't you meet him now! faith he's just gone ashore in the iron pot.'

LONDON, *November 15.*

THE affairs on the continent begin to wear more favourable aspects for the peace of Europe, and the happiness of mankind.—It is now evident that Russia is not disposed to co-operate with France in oppressing the House of Austria, the only opponent to its ambition, and the only barrier against universal empire and general slavery. One good consequence has already resulted from this circumstance. The Chief Consul has offered more equitable and moderate terms in respect to the indemnities; and the emperor Francis, who has yielded to circumstances without losing his dignity, has acceded to the conditions. Thus the continent has, at the same time, some prospect of peace, and a balance of power, without which peace cannot be preserved, or without which it would not be worth preserving.

The change in the cabinet of Petersburgh, is happy for the world at large; and even the First Consul himself may find his situation improved by the circumstances. It will set some bounds to his projects of ambition; and though we allow him great merit and abilities, yet, as he is a man, he requires controul. It is not in human nature to be moderate, when there is no resisting power to set bounds to ambition; and history proves, from the earliest period to the present day, that there is not a more dangerous passion to gratify.

The king of Prussia will now find that he must keep in his place, and that the second in the empire must not, just yet, aspire to the first.

The declaration issued by the august successor of Gustavus Adolphus, does him great honour as king of Sweden; and in that capacity, as a member of the great republic

of nations, as well as a prince of the empire, he has stood forward with equal propriety and honor, to protest against seizing by force on possessions the right to which was still under legal discussion, questionable and undecided.

Switzerland, by the accounts which yesterday arrived, is in a very singular situation. A cordon of troops separate the larger cantons from the smaller; and those of the latter, like the brave descendants of William Tell, still resist the interference of a foreign power in their internal affairs. French troops are assembling, and about to rush in on that handful of heroes, who seem determined only to yield to force; and who thereby at least shew to the whole world that they deserve freedom, and that if they must be slaves, they will not lend a hand to rivet their own fetters. Next to successful resistance is greatness of mind; and the diet of Schwitz cannot be beheld without admiration, or without recalling to mind Cato, and those virtuous Romans who resisted the power of the man who, at the head of victorious armies, had determined to enslave their country. They may with the virtuous Roman exclaim—

'*It must be so, this world was made for Cæsar.*'

They must be reduced to yield, but they will carry with them the regret of all good men, and of all those who love liberty and esteem virtue.

The prompt departure of lord Whitworth, to Paris, gives reason to hope that there is no serious difference between this country and France.

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOMS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, *November* 23.

This day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes, seated on the throne, with the usual solemnity, sir Francis Molyneux, gentleman usher of the black rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is highly gratifying to me to resort to your advice and assistance after the opportunity which has been recently afforded of collecting the sense of my people.

"The internal prosperity of the country has realised our most sanguine hopes. We have experienced the bounty of Divine Providence in the produce of an abundant harvest; the state of the manufactures, commerce and revenue of my United Kingdoms is flourishing without example; and the loyalty and attachment which are manifested to my person and government afford the strongest indications of the just sense that is entertained of the numerous blessings enjoyed under the protection of our happy constitution.

"In my intercourse with foreign powers I have been actuated by a sincere disposition for the maintenance of peace. It is nevertheless impossible for me to lose sight of that established and wise system of policy by which the interests of other states are connected with our own; and I cannot therefore be indifferent to any material change in their relative condition and strength. My conduct will be invariably regulated by a due consideration of the actual situation of Europe, and by watchful solicitude for the permanent welfare of my people. You will, I am persuaded, agree with me in thinking that it is incumbent upon us to adopt those means of security which are best calculated to afford the prospect of preserving to my subjects the blessings of peace.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered the estimates of the ensuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your zeal and liberality in providing for the various branches of the public service, which it is a great satisfaction to me to think may be fully accomplished without any considerable addition to the burthens of my people.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I contemplate, with the utmost satisfaction, the great and increasing benefits produced by that important measure which has united the interests and consolidated the resources of Great Britain and Ireland. The improvement and extension of these advantages will be objects of your unremitting care and attention. The trade and commerce of my subjects, so essential to the support of public credit, and of our maritime strength, will, I am persuaded, receive from you every possible encouragement, and you will readily lend your assistance in affording to mercantile transactions in every part of my united kingdoms, all the facility and accommodation that may be consistent with the security of the public revenue.

"To uphold the honor of the country, to encourage its industry, to improve its resources, and to maintain the true principles of the constitution in church and state, are the great and leading duties which you are called upon to discharge. In the performance of them you may be assured of my uniform and cordial support; it being my most earnest wish to cultivate a perfect harmony and confidence between me and my parliament, and to promote to the utmost the welfare of my faithful subjects whose interest and happiness I shall ever consider as inseparable from my own."

His majesty then left the house, and the commons retired.

November 29.

His Majesty's speech, which was eagerly looked for, throws no new light on the intention of government; it merely informs us that the peace shall be preseved, if possible and if that be not possible we shall go to war.—The maintenance of continental alliances, and the balance of power in Europe is the only point to which the speech pledges government.

The debates in Parliament, to which this state paper gave rise, have discovered the intentions of government, with regard to public affairs, and the state and views of parties at home. By the debates, ministers wish and hope for peace, but yet concerned at the strides of ambition daily making by France, though they do not deem it a sufficient cause to justify our going to war alone unsupported by any continental power. Mr. Fox and the old opposition, strongly support administration in these sentiments; but are as strongly opposed by the Grenville party, and the friends of the late minister, who affirms, that without the restoration of their favourite, (Mr. Pitt) to the head of affairs, neither peace nor war can save the country.

NEW-YORK, *January* 11.

We learn from the Captain of the sloop Selima, arrived last night in 21 days from Port Republican, that the navigation of the Bite of Leogane was very dangerous. The Negroes capture all vessels that they fall in with—they give no quarters, but put every soul to death—Three Americans vessels have been taken by them, and crews massacred. A passage boat from Leogane to St. Marks, with 45 souls on board, was taken by one of those barges, and every soul murdered. The women they put to the ignominious torture of boreing out their eyes with a cork-screw, in ripping up the bellies of those with child, and exposing the unborn infant to the eyes of their expiring mothers! The day after this transaction took place, the above-mentioned boat was at last captured by the boats of a French Frigate, after a desperate resistance. She was manned by 20 negroes, 17 of whom were killed in the action; surviving three were brought to town, and exposed to the rage of the populace, who kicked, stoned, and trampeled them to death. Even women, to gratify their revenge for the murder of their sex, stamped on their heads until they expired!

The war between the French and Brigands continued to be very bloody. They gave no quarter on either side. The negroes were numerous, but badly armed. During a battle, those in the rear rank stand with their arms folded, and step forward to supply the places of those that fall in front.

Frequent actions had taken place on the plains near Port-Republic, in which the French were successful but the town was closely besieged at the time of the Selima's sailing; and the Brigands committed depredations under its very walls. 200 plantations have been destroyed in that neighborhood. Three of the negro encampments were plainly to be seen from the shipping in the harbor.

AGREEABLE to adjournment a meeting of the PITTSBURGH MECHANICAL SOCIETY will be held on the first Monday in February next, at the usual time and place.—Particular attendance on the part of the Members is requested.

By order of the President,
ZADOK CRAMER.

January 26, 1803.

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE spot of Land, containing 108 acres and the allowance, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, three miles below Pittsburgh—there is on it upwards of 40 acres of excellent bottom, most of which is cleared and under good fence; the buildings, though not of the first quality, are convenient, and there are a number of fruit trees. This place from the richness of the soil, the pleasantness of the situation, its nearness to market and every convenience, is a desirable purchase for any one who wished to live near Pittsburgh. One half the price will be expected in hand, and time will be given for the balance. An indisputable title will be made. For particulars enquire of Col. PRESLEY NEVILL, or of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN WOODS.

January 26, 1803.

To the Public.

AS it has been industriously circulated through this Borough that I had attempted an unfair speculation in the way of my trade upon a German Nobleman now here, who contemplates residing on the Scioto, I conceive it a duty which I owe to my own character and the reputation of this place, to lay before the public a true statement of the facts.

On Thursday last Mr Walters (with whom this Nobleman lodged) called upon me with a sketch of the work contemplated and required me to furnish an estimate of the expence immediately, which was done accordingly on the evening of that day.

The estimate with all its particulars being fully explained to the Nobleman met his approbation.

I was requested then to go with Mr. Walters to a white-smith and give the necessary directions as to hinges, &c. which being done, upon my return, was informed that an answer would be given to me next morning.

However, I heard nothing upon the subject till Monday last, when I went to the smith and was by him informed that the business had devolved upon Mr. Beelen, upon whom I immediately called, and having stated the matter to him, he said that in his opinion the man who had been employed in the mean time was not capable of doing the work, and that doubtless I should have the job, but if not, he would procure and return me the estimate agreeable to my request.

In the course of the day Mr. Beelen informed me that the estimate was considered as out of all bounds, that the Nobleman was highly displeased and had consigned it to the flames.

I then applied to the Nobleman in person for my estimate, the answer, through his interpreter was, that it had been burned.

I again applied through Mr. Walter for the estimate, or at least some compensation for my trouble, he went up stairs, and immediately came down, saying, that the Nobleman would not hear him and had thrown the door in his face.

I next applied to a Justice of the Peace, he dispatched his messenger with a note to the Nobleman, who appeared in a little time, and, lo! the estimate had not been burned, for he produced it. Mr. Beelen was present. I insisted on pay for my trouble, and charged two dollars.

Mr. Earl and Mr. Cecil (both house carpenters) were chosen, by mutual consent, as referrees. They examined the estimate, pronounced it reasonable and fair, nay, in some particulars, below a living profit, and awarded me the two dollars.

WILLIAM SEMPLE.
House Carpenter and Joiner.
Pittsburgh, January 26th, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of DAVIDSON & HAYS, Tanners, being dissolved by mutual consent, all those having any demands against said firm are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to them are required to make payment on or before the 15th day of February next. All accounts then unsettled will be put into the proper officers hands for recovery, without discrimination.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM HAYS.

Pittsburgh, January 26, 1803. 3w.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 25th of October last, an apprentice boy to the Tanner trade named SAMUEL MARTIN, 17 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and short black hair. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him to the subscriber living on Little Beaver, near Williams's Mills, shall have the above reward, but no charges, paid by

GEORGE M'KEAN.

January 24, 1803.

PRICES CURRENT,
PITTSBURGH, *January* 28, 1803.

	Dol. Cts	Dol. Cts
Hay, per ton, from	14 00 to	16 50
Flour, superfine, per barrel		4 0
—— per Cwt.	1 50	2 20
Buckwheat meal,	1 50	2 0
Indian Meal, per bushel,	0 33	0 50
—— Corn,	0 33	0 40
Oats, - -	0 25	0 33
Potatoes, - -	0 33	0 40
Beef, per lb. - -	0 4	0 5
Pork, - -	0 3	0 5
Venison, - - -	0 3	0 4
Butter, - -	0 12	0 14
Hogs Lard, - -	0 8	0 10
Eggs, per dozen, - -	- -	0 15
Turkeys, a piece, -	0 40	0 50
Geese, - - -	0 33	0 40
Ducks, - - -	0 12	0 [illegible]
Whiskey, per gallon,	0 40	0 50

NOTICE.

THE partnership of DOBBIN'S & M'ELHENY, Cabinet makers and Upholsterers, being dissolved by mutual consent, all those having any demands against said firm are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment.

January 26, 1803.

Thomas Dobbins,

CABINET-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER

RESPECFULLY *informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and the Public in general, that he carries on the above business at his house in Market Street, corner of Front Street, in all its various branches, and of a superior quality to any made here or imported — He flatters himself that his attention to business will merit the approbation of the public.*

N. B. Fancy and inlaid work finished in the neatest manner. All kind of Camp Furniture done on the shortest notice.

An Apprentice wanted.

Pittsburgh, January 26, 1803.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *January* 28, 1803.

Married, last evening, by the Rev. Robert Steele, Doctor GEORGE STEVENSON, to Miss MARIA BARKER, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Barker, merchant, all of this Borough.

The paragraph in the last Gazette taken from an Alexandria paper, respecting German emigrants going to settle on the Scioto, is not correct. The emigrants therein alluded to, are now in this town, and have informed us, that they gave Gen. Kuskiousko only One Dollar per acre for the land they purchased of him; that this party consists of but one family, and that they have no knowledge of any other Germans intending to settle on the Scioto.

The Lancaster Journal of Saturday last, the 22d inst. says, "In the Court of Impeachment, yesterday afternoon, Judge Addison commenced a very able and eloquent defence. He occupied nearly the whole day. An alarm of fire precipitated the adjournment of the Senate at about six o'clock.—Mr. Addison is expected to close his defence to-morrow morning."

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

GEORGE-TOWN, *January* 21.

The Vice-President of the United States has arrived at the seat of government.

On Monday the 17th, the House of Representatives, unanimously concurred in the report of the Committee of Elections, 'That John P. Van Ness, by accepting and exercising the duties of the office of Major of the Militia, under the authority of the U. States, within the territory of Columbia, had forfeited his seat.' He was thereupon declared to be no longer a member of that house. *Wash. Fed.*

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 19.

Munroe's appointment has been confirmed by the Senate. It appears he is to have full powers to treat at Madrid and at Paris, and in conjunction with our present ministers at those places. The following is the state of the votes in the Senate of the United States on this nomination:——Yeas 15. Nays 12.

In a joint meeting of the legislature on Tuesday last, the Hon. S. White was chosen Senator in the senate of the United States, for the ensuing six years, commencing on the 4th of March next. There were two persons in nomination, a democrat and a republican, the votes being tallied they stood thus——

Republican Candidate.—S. White—20.
Democratic Candidate.—George Read—9.

From this circumstance the Republicans in the United States will know how to give credit to the bold assertions of the democrats that this state was fast hastening to join the phalanx of democracy.

[*Dover Ark.*

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Constellation, to his friend in this city.

"Three days since an unpleasant dispute took place on board, between capt. M'Knight, commanding the marines, and Mr. Lawson, the 2d lieut. of the ship; The friends of the parties not being able to accommodate the business, a meeting took place; and with regret I have to add the event proved fatal to Capt. M'Knight."

A WISH.

By Anna Maria Porter.

MINE be the abbey's wild retreat,
With park and wood surrounded wide,
Where grass should form a verdant seat,
nd field-flowers shed their scented pride:

The abbey, where, the armor'd hall,
hould own the painted window's light;
The oak-grown walk, where rooks should call,
eturning from their evening flight;

The river lost among the trees,
he torrent rushing down the steep;
Groves, where the summer's sighing breeze
n moonlight night might tempt to sleep;

There, through the lawny path I'd rove,
nd stop to catch the vista's gleam;
Led by the valued youth I love,
d watch the sun's expiring beam.

Oft on his arm I'd range the wood,
e, lonely, in the park I'd read;
Or frequent seek the shaded flood,
ousing the young deer with my tread.

And as the moon in autumn's night,
ilver'd the fallen leaves, and cast
Along our path a track of light,
Ve'd roam, nor fear the howling blast.

The leafless trees, the thick-strown path,
lay call, uncheck'd, the thinking sigh,
And the loud wind's destructive wrath,
lay warn us that we both must die.

But then, the rolling orb above
he starry concave, would proclaim,
That other worlds should see our love,
nd sanctify the glorious flame!

Tarascon Brothers, James Berthoud & Co.

re now opening at their Stores in Front and Market Streets.

perfine & common broadcloths
ouble milled drabs, forreft cloths and plains
perfine 7-4 fashionable coatings all colours
lain & twilled ditto
ommon and fuperfine mixt, ribbed, and ribbed mixt caffimers
afe blankets from 6-4 to 10-4 fizes
oint and duffield do.
ne and coarfe fwanfdowns
elvets, velveteens, thickfetts, corduroys & fancy cords
ain and ftriped filk veft patterns
antuas, black and coloured
elongs, Bandanoe, & Barcelona handkerchiefs
ack and coloured crapes
ens' and womens' cotton, worfted, raw filk and filk hofiery
buths and childreas worfted ditto
oollen and Beaver gloves
Worfted and raw filk ditto
Bielefield fhirting linnen
Britanias and quadruple filefias
Tickleburghs & Ruffia fheetings
Merecns, callimancoes and durants
Bombazetts and wildbores
Choudigree fannas, baftas & inammoodies
Cotton and linnen ell wide and narrow checks
Printed and camels hair fhawls
Dimities, cambric & jaconet muflin
Bedticks and umbrellas
Hair plufh and Turkey yarn
Dunftable, Leghorn, and chip bonnets
Wool & cotton cards
Womens & childrens fhoes of all kinds
German Steel
Silver watches
An affortment of ironmongery, queensware, glafsware & ftationary

Claret; Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica rums; 4th proof cognac brandy; white wine vinegar; a quantity of green coffee; fingle and double refined loaf fugar, a few kegs of Bolton pickerel; gunpowder; almonds; raifins; Holland cheefe; tele petre; madder; corks; a quantity of Logwood, &c. &c.

The above, with their former fupply, makes their extenfive ready of Goods, which they offer for *wholefale and retail* on the moft reafonable terms for cash, fhip timber, tar, flour, beef, beefwax, linnen, and other country produce.

Alfo on hand

A variety of Bolting Cloths, warranted good.
A quantity of Georgia and Tennefee Cotton, and pig lead.

Pittsburgh, December, 1802.

Taken up as a ftray by the fubfcribers, living in Peters-town, Allegheny county, a black MARE, with a ftar in her forehead, about 8 years old, trots and canters, between 14 and 15 hands high, has no brand or other mark perceivable. The owner is required to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

January 19, 1803.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have juft received at their Store in Market ftreet, a large affortment of

GOODS,

uitable for the preſent ſeaſon, among which are a quantity of

Iriſh Linnens,

and a very handſome affortment of

India and Britiſh Muſlins.

Alſo, Superfine and Coarſe CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the moſt reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to ſell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has juſt received at his Store in Market Street a freſh and handſome aſſortment of

WINTER GOODS,

which he is determined to diſpoſe of at the moſt reduced prices.

He has an excellent aſſortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS.

N. B. Linnen, Whiskey, Beeſwax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittſburgh, December 9, 1802.

TAXES
ON UNSEATED LANDS
In Allegheny County.

WHEREAS there are Taxes due on a number of Unſeated Tracts of Land in Allegheny County, and the Counties formerly compoſing part of ſaid County, this is therefore to give Notice that the ſaid Tracts, or ſo much of each Tract as will pay the Taxes and Coſts, will be Sold for the ſame as ſoon as the law will admit, unleſs the Taxes are paid to WILLIAM AMBERSON, Treaſurer of ſaid County, in Pittſburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
JAMES MARTIN.
} Commiſſioners.

Atteſt.
JOHN BARCLAY, Clerk.
December 11th, 1802. 3m

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber at Redſtone, a Negro Man by the name of TOBY, 5 feet 7 inches high, has loſt the right eye, and is very much knock kneed, had on a blue cloth jacket, a marſeilles veſt, and grey mixed trowſers. It is probable he will attempt to make for Annapolis where he was purchaſed, but as he was juſt recovering from ſickneſs his progreſs muſt be ſlow. All perſons are forbid harbouring ſaid Negro, and any perſon apprehending him and ſecuring him in the goal of Pittſburgh, ſhall receive the above reward with reaſonable charges, by applying to *Iſaac Craig*, eſquire.

EDWARD D. TURNER.

December 29, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, ſituate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Eſquire. The Houſe is very commodious and well finiſhed, there is alſo an excellent Kitchen with other neceſſary buildings. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BARKER.

Auguſt 24, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of DAVIDSON & HAYS, Tanners, being diſſolved by mutual conſent, all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid firm are requeſted to bring in their accounts for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted to them are required to make payment on or before the 10th of January next, as they are deſirous of cloſing their buſineſs.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM HAYS.

Pittſburgh, December 29 1802. 6w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber living on Robinſon's Run, about 7 miles from Pittſburgh, on the 31 inſtant, a dark roan HORSE, 8 years old, 14 hands an half high, a natural trotter, had ſome ſaddle marks. The perſon who ſtole him is ſuppoſed to have gone down the river. The above reward will be paid for ſecuring the Thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice and the ſubſcriber get his Horſe, or Five Dollars for the Horſe only, and reaſonable charges.

PHINEAS BURWELL.

January 12, 1803.

DAVID EVANS,

Has juſt received at his Store in Market Street, a large and neat aſſortment of

FRESH GOODS,

ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, which he is determined to ſell low for Cash or approved Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

N. B. The higheſt price will be allowed for good Country Linnen.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt opened an extenſive aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themſelves are laid in on ſuch terms as will enable them to ſell low and prove ſatisfactory to their friends and all who may pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

Amongſt, they have on hand, a very extenſive aſſortment of faſhionable and common

Bolting Cloths,

warranted genuine. Alſo, BARR LEAD, &c. and a quantity of Iron they offer on reaſonable terms by wholeſale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Thoſe indebted for longer than ſix months will oblige them by diſcharging the ſame.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and cuſtomers that they have juſt received a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon. Their moderate prices and attention to buſineſs, they preſume will be ſatisfactory to all thoſe who may pleaſe to favour them with their cuſtom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

Scott & Trotter,

BEG leave to inform their friends and former cuſtomers that they have juſt received and opened in the Houſe they lately occupied, Market ſtreet, a large aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell low for Cash or approved Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1802.

Juſt received and now opening by the ſubſcriber at his Store oppoſite the Poſt-Office, a neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will diſpoſe of on very moderate terms or exchange for the moſt any kind of Country Produce. He has on hand a quantity of SOLE LEATHER and freſh JUNIPER BERRIES. Beef, Pork, Whiskey, Salt, Soap, Vinegar, and Candles, are wanted.

Ebenezer Denny.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

WILL be given to the firſt Diſcoverer of a bed or back of CLAY fit to anſwer the purpoſes of caſting Bottle Pots for the Pittsburgh Glaſs Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Allegheny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glaſsmakers. The Clay for this purpoſe is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the colour is white, though white mixed with red or blue ſtripes will anſwer the purpoſe. And upon producing a ſpecimen that will ſtand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glaſs Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802. tf.

Barr Iron for ſale.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has juſt received at his Store oppoſite the Market Houſe, from Mr. Dorſey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well aſſorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high eſtimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorſey, he will be able at all times to keep on a large and general aſſortment of his valuable Barr-Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1802.

Dickinſon College.

THE Truſtees of this Seminary, ever ſolicitous to promote the intereſts of literature, have not only employed the moſt capable Profeſſors that could be obtained, to conduct the education and ſuperintend the morals of the youth committed to their care,—but have, at great expence and trouble nearly completed a large, elegant, and commodious building, in which the Claſſes are taught. This is believed to be one of the moſt healthy and pleaſant ſituations that could have been choſen for a public ſeminary; and the many uſeful characters already in public life, which it has aſſiſted in forming for eminent ſtations in church and ſtate, are ſufficient proofs of its utility, and ought to recommend it to public notice and encouragement.

The Truſtees and Profeſſors are equally ſolicitous that the ſeminary ſhould be placed on a reſpectable footing, and that as complete an education ſhould be obtained here, as in any College on the continent: And conſidering that the plan of Education formerly adopted might be improved, to this end ſhould henceforth have the honours of the College conferred upon them, without loſing the neceſſary time, and on ſuch proficiency, as would entitle them to the ſame; unanimouſly agree to the following:

The Students of the Grammar School (which is connected with the College) and ſtudents who may come here from other grammar ſchools, muſt have read the principal Latin and Greek claſſics, commonly read in ſuch ſeminaries, before they can be received, ſo as to be denominated ſtudents of the College.

Thoſe who offer themſelves for admiſſion into the College, being ſtrictly examined, if found deficient in claſſic learning, muſt ſpend ſuch time as may be neceſſary in the Grammar School.

Being admitted into the College, they ſhall (in all ordinary caſes) ſpend two years in diligent attendance and ſtudy, before they can be entitled to a degree; the firſt year to be denominated *juniors*, the laſt, *ſeniors*.

The Sciences are to be taught by the following Profeſſors, who will regulate the order of ſtudies, and times of attendance, as they ſhall find moſt convenient.

Dr. Charles Nisbet, the Principal,——Logic, Criticiſm and Moral Philoſophy.

Dr. Robert Davidson,—— Geography, Chronology, Hiſtory, Geometry, the Belles Lettres, and Oratory; and (as Profeſſor of Languages) to preſide the Senior and Junior claſſes to reviſe ſuch Latin and Greek authors as may appear moſt neceſſary.

James M'Cormick, Eſquire,——Arithmetic Book-keeping, and all the branches of Mathematics and Natural Philoſophy, that are uſually taught in Colleges.

Another ſubject carefully to be attended to, by Students who wiſh to go through a complete courſe of education in this ſeminary, that the beſt claſſic ſcholar will be immediately after the laſt examination, (which is always in the month of October) in order that there may be, if poſſible, two claſſes in the *ſenior* claſs, and two in the *junior*—ſo as to complete two years from the time of admiſſion.

(By appointment of the Truſtees)

CHARLES NISBET,
Principal.
JOHN MONTGOMERY
Pres. pro tem.

James Duncan, Secretary.
Carliſle, 31 December, 1802.

The Printers of Newſpapers in the ſeveral towns and villages in this ſtate, are requeſted to give the above advertiſement a few inſertions.

MUFFS and TIPPITS

MADE BY

Julie Logan,

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LADIES have now an opportunity of getting their Muffs made in the proper ſize and *faſhion*. Boquets, Veſt Patterns, and every article in her line made on the ſhorteſt notice.

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Mould Candles, Windſor Soap, and Denmark Lip Salve.

Pittsburgh, 24th December, 1802.

WHEREAS I ſuppoſed that a certain William M'Ginnis ſtole a Horſe ſome time ago from me the ſubſcriber living on the Franklin Road, 23 miles from Pittsburgh, and as the ſaid M'Ginnis came into ſaid ſettlement again and I apprehended him, and on the way to jail he made his eſcape from me, and left in the ſtable a large brown Horſe with a bald face, which I ſuppoſe to be ſtolen. The owner of ſaid Horſe is required to come prove property according to law, pay charges, and he may have him again, by applying to

ROBERT BOGGS.

January 3d, 1803.